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ABSTRACT

The Hungarian Centre for Library Science and Methodology was established in 1959 with the purpose of increasing library efficiency and supplying professional assistance to librarians. It acts as a professional center for library science, methodological work, library training, and continuing education for librarians in all types of libraries. Tasks of the Centre include: (1) theoretical work, field surveys, experiments, organizational, co-ordinating, publishing, advisory and caretaking work for the fields of library policy, science, methodology and training; (2) services to libraries promoting their works; and (3) professional preparation of library policy decisions for the Ministry of Culture. This brief guide outlines the role and work of the Centre in the following areas: public libraries, scientific and special libraries, library science research, library science information service, and the training of librarians and continuing courses. The organization, departmental tasks and staff of the Centre are delineated. A selected list of Centre publications is appended. (SJ)

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CENTRE FOR LIBRARY SCIENCE
AND METHODOLOGY

LI 003 759

BUDAPEST

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Every year many foreign librarians visit the Centre for Library Science and Methodology of the National Széchényi Library. Our visiting colleagues, as a rule, either try to get a general picture of the situation and developments in Hungarian libraries, or else they are interested in certain fields of librarianship. In both cases the Centre for Library Science and Methodology becomes to be a matter of interest. By publishing this short guide outlining the role, organization, and work of our institute we should like to assist our guests in getting informed.

Budapest, 1972

István Sallai
deputy director

István Papp
director

SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS ABROAD

The last one hundred and fifty years were characterized by a vehement growth and differentiation of libraries, as a consequence of great increases in the number of both books and readers. Increasing demands on library services influenced both library theory and practice. Solutions for theoretical problems, application of up-to-date methods, training professional librarians all demanded increasing care and attention.

At first libraries tried to solve these tasks alone. But as their problems grew more and more numerous and the circle of necessary library know-how widened it became increasingly hopeless to find solutions even for a fraction of the problems within individual libraries. Moreover, individual solutions became more and more incompatible with the development of library co-operation and the organization of library systems. Gradually, necessity of some central control and methodological supervision became evident.

In countries with a well developed library system central libraries, library associations, in some countries even commercial agencies supplying libraries began to perform professional guidance and methodological activities. This is why organizations established for this purpose all over the world show now a rather variegated picture.

In the socialist countries, where great efforts were taken to promote a quick and coordinated library development, methodological centres were established to increase library efficiency and to give professional assistance to librarians. At first these centres generally concentrated only on the development of public libraries, but later on, in a number of countries (e.g. in the GDR, in Hungary, recently in Bulgaria) extended their activities to the scientific and special libraries too. In most countries their work is connected with the national library, in some countries they are working as independent institutes within the national library. Beside guiding the libraries they generally carry out also pre-

paratory work based on surveys, analysis, and predictions for the decision-making processes of their Ministries of Culture.

Activities corresponding to those carried out by the methodological institutes in the socialist countries can be found also in Western countries. First of all, we refer here to the work of the Library Association in Great Britain, with the oldest and richest traditions on this field, but now library associations in many other countries have been undertaking similar tasks. There are also some state agencies, as the OSTI in Great Britain, or the Riksbibliotekstjenesten in Norway. In the USA beside government agencies and basic institutions a number of commercial agencies promote library activities by their services. Such semi-commercial services are characteristic also for library centres in some Scandinavian countries.

The Hungarian Centre for Library Science and Methodology (Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ, abbreviated KMK) works within the framework of the National Széchényi Library and belongs to the line of the aforementioned institutions of the socialist countries.

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS

Development of public libraries had a rather late start in Hungary. However, according to a statistical survey in 1885 still more than 40 per cent of about 2500 libraries were in private hands, institutionalization of state library supervision began relatively early. On the 13th July, 1874, the Minister for Religious and Educational Affairs obtained a royal decree "on the supervision of collections and libraries existing or to be established for public use".

In 1894 a National Committee for Museums and Libraries was founded, then in 1898 a National Inspectorate of Museums and Libraries established. The royal decree, the Committee, and the Inspectorate all dealt primarily with administrative and personnel matters, however, among their tasks was also the observance of the nearer not defined "library standards".

During the Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919) Hungarian librarianship had most progressive leaders, who established the National Institute of Librarianship and Bibliography, the aim of which, according to the founding decree, was "to lend uniform leadership and supervision to librarianship, scientific research connected with libraries, and adult education of the country".

The new Institute had wide authority

1. over material and personnel affairs of scientific and public libraries, which were nationalized and assigned to the authority of the Commissariat for Education;

2. to organize librarianship of the whole country according to a unified plan, i.e. to effect a rational reorganization and development of existing libraries, to establish new, and to dissolve superfluous ones;

3. to rationalize and unify library organization and library work;

4. to control the preparation of various library tools (bibliographies etc.) serving scientific research;

5. to direct the training of librarians; and

6. to promote and disseminate library knowledge.

After the fall of the Hungarian Soviet Republic the Institute was immediately dissolved and its achievements eliminated. Its successor, the National Centre for Interlibrary Lending and Bibliography, founded in 1923, initiated important bibliographical ventures, but promoting and organizing work on the field of library science was not considered to be among its tasks, its limited resources being occupied by the organization of such central services, as the national union catalogue. The fact, that between the two World Wars Hungarian Library development fell considerably behind developments in the world was due, among others, to the decline of appropriate central guidance.

After World War II Hungarian library policy tried to retrieve the consequences of earlier negligence. A period of rapid development followed, the number of libraries increased, specialized library services came into being. But as the very consequence of this rapid development numerous serious problems waited for solutions. There was a lack of professional librarians, therefore the rapidly increasing library personnel consisted mostly of untrained workers. Because of lack of traditions and experiences activities of the new libraries were characterized by professional uncertainty, while at the same time urgent social needs required the development of new services from both old and new libraries (literature searches, selective surveying service, reading lists etc). After 1945 general social need for documentation presented itself. Together with the new services the contents of library service were changed too, both old and new libraries tried to promote actively the building of socialism. Thus all developments seemed to require the development of central professional guidance and central services.

The new requirements brought about a change in the system of central guidance. In 1946, as a successor of the National Centre for Interlibrary Lending and Bibliography, a new centre was founded to

guide and organize Hungarian librarianship as a whole: the National Library Centre. It carried out a lot organizational work, initiated and maintained nationwide services (union catalogue, international exchange, co-ordination of foreign acquisitions etc.) and also did some research in library science and methodology. In 1949 a government decree gave the Centre general supervisory authority over scientific libraries, attorning these rights of supervision from the Minister for Religious and Educational Affairs to the President of the Centre.

Meanwhile in 1948 thousands of new trade-union libraries, from 1949 of thousands of small public libraries were founded. Since, due to a Government reorganization, scientific libraries belonged to the Ministry of Education, while public libraries to the Ministry of Adult Education; for the latter a separate organization was founded, the Centre of Popular Libraries, which supplied them with books, printed catalogue cards, and library furniture, and gave them central methodological guidance.

Thus Hungarian librarianship got under the direction of two Ministries and two library centres. The situation was not satisfying, since the separation hindered the unity of librarianship, therefore in 1952 the National Library Centre was dissolved, and most of its tasks were taken over by the National Széchényi Library (e.g. union catalogue, the international exchange, the distribution of the nationalized book funds etc.), including its methodological activities, the responsibilities of which were delegated to the newly organized Library Science and Methodology Department. This new Department was intended from the very beginning to serve Hungarian librarianship as a whole, but at first it could give no more than rather limited general services, consisting mostly of library science documentation, due to the shortage of personnel and the necessity of concentrating its forces on the public library networks, which required much care because of the rapid proliferation of public libraries. The Centre for Popular Libraries continued to exist till 1954 as supplier of books and catalogue cards, then it was dissolved and its remaining functions of library supply transferred to commercial channels. (A library supplying agency was organized as a separate department within the State Book-distributing Company.)

Organizational unity of librarianship was finally established by a Government decree in 1956, but soon became evident, that to proclaim unity and to create a legal basis was not enough. Needed was the benevolent co-operation between individual libraries and library networks in the spirit of the new library law, and a professional centre for all types of libraries, with the uppermost task of promoting the co-ordinated functioning of the library system and by so doing a higher

level of services. It was this need which led to the reorganization and enlargement of the Department for Library Science and Methodology late in 1958.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRE

The Centre for Library Science and Methodology was founded after a long period of preparations. There could be no doubt that activities of the new institution have to include research in library science, library practice, and some fields of training, for all types of libraries; this was clearly indicated by the interdependence of these three fields: both library practice and training require broad and solid theoretical basis, training determines the standards of practice, while practice is both object and source of theory. At the same time the objective for a united librarianship required that activities of the new institution should be spread over all libraries.

However, there were heated arguments about the definition of the Centre's legal status. Some held the view that it ought to be an independent institute enlisting the best qualified librarians engaged in library science research. There were many reasons against this idea (e.g. libraries could hardly afford to lose their best professional workers), which is not suitable for the nature of research in library science and methodological work, not even for librarianship, which can not be separated from everyday library work and practice.

Opinions were not unanimous either on the functions of the Centre in Hungarian library life. According to some views it ought to have exercised supervisory rights too, others held that it should confine itself to research and methodological tasks. (This clash of opinions was closely connected with the dispute on institutional independence, in fact, it represented another side of it.)

Though on some details there is still no uniform standpoint, but the majority of these disputes had been satisfactorily closed, and the Centre for Library Science and Methodology began its activities on the 1st January 1959, as professional centre for library science, methodological work, library training, and continuing courses for all (scientific, special, public, school etc.) libraries. It remained a large department of the National Széchényi Library and its activities constituted an organic part of the services of the National Library. Supervisory task were ruled out in advance from the scope of its duties and functions of nationwide

operative guidance, control, and supervision remained under the exclusive authority of the Library Department of the Ministry of Culture.

Tasks of the Centre include theoretical work, field surveys, experiments, organizational, co-ordinating, publishing, advisory and care-taking work on the fields of library policy, library science, methodology, and training; services to libraries promoting their works; and professional preparation of library policy decisions for the Ministry of Culture.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS

The new institution had to shape its methods and style of work, had to build out the channels of communication, through which results of its work could be disseminated in all parts of Hungarian librarianship. In a word: it had to find its place in Hungarian library life. In the following paragraphs we try to sum up briefly its activities in various fields.

Public Libraries

It was still the Methodological Department, which shaped the public library networks and worked out the organization, the catalogue system, and the regulations for the various public library types. The Centre for Library Science and Methodology going on with the work, became the real engine and organizer of the subsequent public library boom.

Of outstanding importance were among its activities the preparation of guiding principles for the two Five-Year plans and the compilation of library standards. Its efforts produced considerable results in the development of children's library service, in the introduction of the open access system, in laying the foundations of reference service and library propaganda, and last, but not least, in planning up-to-date library buildings. Two of its serial publications deserve here to be mentioned: the Library Building Series (Könyvtáráépítési Füzetek) gave useful practical assistance on the field of library buildings and furniture, while the Calendar of Events (Eseménynaptár) helped to assemble exhibitions in hundreds of small libraries.

On the field of building up public library collections the greatest result was the launching of the New Books (Új Könyvek), a fortnightly

review advising libraries on new acquisitions, listing and reviewing all Hungarian books available through commercial channels (about 2200—2300 titles a year), and qualifying them from the point of view of library use. Various other tools (e.g. reference library lists, best book lists etc.) gave also useful help to public library work.

In the first years of its existence the Centre performed a lot of field work, giving direct assistance to individual libraries. With the development of public libraries these direct care-taking and instructing activities lost importance and gradually gave place to general guiding principles, standards, regulations, and guides.

Scientific and Special Libraries

On the scientific and special library field the Centre had to shape its activities among peculiar circumstances. Working methods show here much greater differences than in public library practice, and the system of scientific and special libraries is very variegated, the libraries belong to various authorities, and their networks unite libraries of very different size and function. Their tasks and working methods change in an ever increasing rate, division of labour, specialization, and co-operation are emphatically needed. Therefore it is rather difficult to define those methodological problems, which need central care, to select those generally common features in special library practice, which ought to be the Centre's concern, while leaving special questions to the centres of the individual networks.

The interdependence, in many cases entanglement, of libraries and information centres raised further problems, which the Centre had to take into consideration in its work. That is why increasing attention is given to surveys on literature and information needs, to projects aiming at the optimalization of literary resources, and to information problems in general.

The Centre carried out preparatory work on many important guiding principles, legal regulations, and projects (co-ordination of fields of collection, statistical and accounting system for scientific and special libraries, mechanization of central information services, minimum standards for industrial libraries, a study on the interrelations of librarianship and documentation etc.).

Details of methodological activities concerning scientific and special libraries can be found in such publications of the Centre as the Library Mechanization Series (Könyvtárgépesítési Füzetek), the paper evaluating statistical data, the booklet on methodological services in scientific

and special library networks, or the series on standards in various large libraries etc.

Library Science Research

The Ministry of Culture entrusted the Centre with the care of research in library science, which is carried out partly by the Centre itself, partly by research workers in various libraries. In the overall research plan the Centre integrates all researches carried out in the country.

At first a ministerial decree ordered that all libraries under the authority of the Ministry of Culture should report their research plans to the Centre, granting the execution of these plans to ministerial approval, prescribed a national research plan connected with a competition system, and delegated the organization of all researches to the Centre and the National Council for Librarianship and Documentation. However, since this system proved to be too cumbersome and bureaucratic, in 1966 a new decree was passed, which gave authority to library directors to approve research projects, while reserving the participation of both the Centre and the NCLD in the organization and evaluation of research. The Centre keeps records on researches in progress and publishes research plans yearly, in advance.

Its own continually increasing research activities are carried out in the following directions:

1. studies of the society's library and information demands and survey on the efficiency of library services;
2. informational and pedagogical evaluation of library collections, aiming at the establishment of an optimal supply of literature and services;
3. investigations on library practices (organization, services, working processes) and development of new methods.

Library Science Information Service

One of the basic tasks of the Centre are the selective collection, dissemination and utilization of the literature on library and information science. The Centre lends its information service on Hungarian and foreign literature to library authorities and organizations, to various maintaining organs, to all library networks and to the teaching staff and students of training institutions. One of its duties is to disseminate Hungarian literature abroad. Its most important publications are the following:

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) was started in 1955 as a documentary publication, bringing translations, later on also reviews, abstracts, and library news. Now it is a regular quarterly featuring original articles, reviews, digests, abstracts, news, bibliographies, lists of translation etc.

Gyorstájékoztató a Külföldi és Hazai Szakirodalomról (Express Information on Foreign and Hungarian Library Literature) was started originally as a feature in *Könyvtári Figyelő*, later on it became a supplement, listing interesting new foreign literature. Until 1959 it gave selected bibliographies, from 1962 on it tried to achieve completeness. From 1965 it was published fortnightly, in two sections (Hungarian and foreign literature), trying to register library literature, aiming at completeness. However, in the course of its publication a number of problems emerged (e.g. without selection it was burdened with a great number of insignificant titles, which left no resources to the preparation of the necessary indexes), therefore from the end of 1968 the publication of the foreign section had to be discontinued. For Hungarian librarians a quarterly abstracting journal was started to review foreign literature, while for librarians abroad a new Hungarian Library and Information Science Abstracts (appearing twice a year) gives comprehensive abstracts on best Hungarian literature from 1971 on.

Training of Librarians and Continuing Courses

The Centre took part from the very beginning in the preparation of decrees and guiding principles connected with the training of librarians. Beside maintaining courses of its own, it directs all courses organized in various networks and individual libraries. Formerly regular courses were held also on the advanced level, now only on the medium level. The Centre works out the national plan of training, publishes textbooks and other training material, prepares syllabuses and teaching programmes.

Basic training for voluntary or part-time librarians is carried out by the centres of individual networks on the basis of a basic textbook edited by the Centre.

Continuing courses are organized either centrally, or within various networks, according to a system worked out by the Centre. While formerly short courses and two or three days consultations were predominant, recently the longer, sometimes twelve or eighteen months lasting specialized courses (for children's librarians, music librarians, library mechanization etc.) prevail in the continuative education carried out by the Centre itself.

ORGANIZATION, TASKS AND STAFF

Finally let us introduce briefly the organization of the Centre, the tasks and personnel of its departments. Similarly to all organizations, the Centre is also in a state of continuous change. While methodological activities for public and scientific libraries used to be performed separately, now a new practice is emerging, where individual departments begin to deal with various problems of librarianship as a whole.

So the existence of a separate methodological department for special and scientific libraries is considered as transitory only. A lot of the work in this Department concerns immediately also public libraries, while the Department of Network Development, which grew out of the former Department of Public Libraries, pays increasing attention to questions of special library networks.

We hope that the working style of the Centre, based on enlisting and employing the best librarians from various libraries as part-time co-workers, relying on team-work, and applying the continuous control of realities on plans and studies, will provide satisfactorily differentiated handling of various problems.

Department of Network Development

The main task of the Department is long- and medium-term planning both for librarianship as a whole and individual networks. It works out standards and guiding principles for development, and takes care of library statistics.

It brings great care to develop public, trade-union, and children's libraries, and initiates the introduction of new services. One of its tasks for the immediate future is to work out maintenance and development standards for libraries of the higher education. Among its tasks are advising, working out standards and model plans for library buildings and furniture, and taking care of cataloguing, and classification problems of public libraries. Occasionally, upon request of the Ministry of Culture or other organs maintaining libraries, the Department organizes surveys on individual libraries, library networks, or fields of library work.

Members of the Department:

Ferenc Szente (Head)

Mrs. Éva Bereczky (cataloguing and classification, trade-union libraries)

Atila Csoboth (libraries of the higher education, audio-visual collections)

Ferenc Sebő (library buildings and furniture)

Dr. László Urbán (library statistics)

Dr. Danilo Urosevics (libraries for national minorities)

Dr. Balázs Vargha (children's libraries)

Methodological Department for Scientific and Special Libraries

The main direction of the Department's activities is the development of literary resources in the libraries in the country, and increase of their efficiency. To promote this, the Department carries out surveys on literature supply, promotes co-operation in building up library collections and information work between libraries, and takes part in the preparation for, and realization of, a large-scale library mechanization project.

Members of the Department:

László Bereczky (Head)

Győző Cholnoky (organization of library work)

Mrs. Éva Kondor (co-operation in subject specialization and in reference work)

Péter Sárdy (library mechanization)

Péter Sonnevend (literature supply)

Department of Reading Research

The task of the Department is to investigate the social level of habits in, and needs for, reading, information, and library use; to study the efficiency of library and information services, and to evaluate the mutual effects of libraries and other cultural and informational institutions on each other. Further, the Department deals with the pedagogical and psychological aspects of library work, especially concerning particular demands of young adults for library services.

Members of the Department:

Mrs. Vera Gerő (Head)

Dr. István Kamarás (sociology of reading and library use)

Sándor Katsányi (services for young adults)

Atila Nagy (psychology of reading)

Department for Training Librarians

The Department directs and controls courses (at present thirty month courses for special librarians working in libraries of social sciences, engineering, agriculture, and medicine), works out syllabuses and teaching programs in co-operation with the libraries carrying out the actual teaching, publishes textbooks, and maintains evening and correspondence courses of its own for librarians working in social science libraries.

The Department supervises nationally all the elementary courses and examinations for part-time librarians, held by the network centres. It determines the requirements for these examinations, publishes textbooks of its own for public librarians, and approves those published by special library networks.

It organizes a nationwide system of continuing courses, assisting and co-ordinating all the courses organized by various educational institutions (except the University) and centres of library networks. Based on a Five-Year plan holds central continuing courses giving advanced qualifications on special fields.

It is this Department, which prepares the central research plan, keeps records on research programs, and organizes researches on certain fields.

Members of the Department:

Mrs. Vilma Vadász (Head)

István Nyakó (lecturer of philosophy)

Miss Márta Pintér (organization of research)

Sándor Szabó (training of librarians)

Department of Literary Propaganda

The most important task of this Department is to edit a fortnightly book review assisting and orientating acquisitions of public libraries. This *Új Könyvek* (New Books) appears since 1964 and until now gave detailed reviews, yearly indexed, on about over 15 000 new Hungarian titles. The books are qualified by the editors according to aspects of cultural policy and library use, in co-operation with experts from school and children's libraries, and libraries of the armed forces. This qualifying code system (used since 1959) and the reviews given by the New Books have strong influence on library purchases, though libraries are free to order any publication they consider suitable for the planned development of their collections.

Another important publication of the Department is the *Eseménynaptár* (Calendar of Events), which consists of two parts: a yearly listing of actual anniversaries, and a quarterly giving biographies, bibliographies, reading lists, inscriptions, facsimiles, and other printed material to the most important anniversaries as well as exhibition material for small libraries.

New Books has 4000, the Calendar of Events 2000 subscribers.

The Department co-ordinates bibliographical and propaganda activities in Hungarian public libraries. It directs various readers' movements, and organizes central propaganda in co-operation with other organs. It assists county libraries in organizing their local history collections and helps the preparation of various reference sources. The Department takes part in nationwide publicity campaigns (Book Week, Month of the Technical Books, Month of the Agricultural Books).

Members of the Department:

Zoltán Iszlai (Head)

Mrs. Zsuzsa Benkő (Calendar of Events)

Mrs. Ildikó Farkas (readers' movements)

András Fodor (New Books)

Miklós Fogarassy (New Books, local history collections)

Miss Júlia Körtés (bibliography)

Gábor Mándy (New Books)

Tibor Pelejteí (propaganda)

Tibor Szilágyi (New Books)

Information Department

The Department maintains a Library Science Library, which collects literature on library and information science and their related subjects. The Library has over 38 000 documents and 470 current periodicals, and is available for anybody interested (members of the Centre, research workers, librarians, students).

The Department has five periodical publications:

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review), a quarterly, edited and published jointly by the Centre and the National Council for Librarianship and Documentation, the latter publishing original articles by Hungarian authors, while the Department edits the foreign part (reviews, news, and analysis on developments abroad).

Könyvtári és Dokumentációs Szakirodalom (Library and Documentation Literature), a quarterly abstracting journal, publishing about 600

long abstracts and further 600 titles yearly, with indexes in Hungarian and English, yearly cumulated.

Gyorstájékoztató a Magyar Könyvtártudományi Irodalomról (Express Information of Hungarian Literature on Library Science and Documentation), a quarterly bibliography registering the complete Hungarian literature on library and information science. From 1971 on it is published in classified order (earlier it was published in current contents form), with English and German title-translations, and yearly and five-yearly cumulated indexes.

Hungarian Library and Information Science Abstracts from 1971 on gives English abstracts of selected Hungarian literature (about 100 to 120 titles a year).

Könyvtár és Művelődés (Library and Culture), an irregular leaflet containing news, abstracts, or short articles informing and orientating high officials of state and social organs, mostly those responsible for maintaining libraries.

The Department carries out a number of other activities: prepares translations, performs literature searches, compiles documentation of different subjects, deals with reprography, international exchange etc.

Members of the Department:

Tibor Horváth (Head)

Domokos Buza (Library Science Library)

Mrs. Elisabeth Czinner (Library and Culture)

Dr. Mrs. Magda Horváth (Library and Documentation Literature)

György Káldi (Library Science Library)

Dr. Dénes Kövendi (Library Review)

Mrs. Sarolta Tarr (Express Information of Hungarian Literature on Library Science and Documentation; Hungarian Library and Information Science Abstracts)

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE
CENTRE FOR LIBRARY
SCIENCE AND METHODOLOGY
(SELECTED LIST)**

KÖHALMI Béla

A Magyar Tanácsköztársaság könyvtárügye. Forrásgyűjtemény. Bp. 1959. XI., 211 p. 1 t.

Librarianship during the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Collection of sources.

Könyvtári Minerva. 1—2. kötet. (Fel. szerk. Faragó Lászlóné.) Budapest. 1965. 2 db.

A magyar könyvtárak teljes címjegyzéke a könyvtárakra vonatkozó legfontosabb adatokkal.

Hungarian library directory. Complete directory of Hungarian libraries with the most important relating data.

A könyvtártudományi kutatás kérdései. A Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ ankétja, Budapest, 1960. jún. 13—14. Bp. 1961. 137 p.

Problems of library science researches. Conference of the Centre for Library Science and Methodology.

**SCIENTIFIC LIBRARIES,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES,
SPECIAL LIBRARIES**

BERECZKY László

A módszertani szolgáltatások a tudományos és szakkönyvtári hálózatokban. Függ. HARASZTHY Gyula: A múzeumi könyvtárak szakfelügyeletének módszertani problémái. + Havasi Zoltán: Tájékoztató. Hálózati és módszertani munka. Igazgatás. Bp. 1966. 177 p.

Methodological services in the scientific and special library networks. Appendix. HARASZTHY Gyula: Methodological problems of supervision in museums libraries. + HAVASI Zoltán: Information. Network and methodological activity. Management.

Egyetemi Könyvtári Konferencia, Szeged. 1959. dec. 10—12. (Sajtó alá rend. Bereczky László.) Bp. 1960. 260 p.

A tanácskozás tárgya az egyetem és az egyetemi könyvtár kapcsolata volt.

Conference of the University Li-

brary, Szeged. December 10–12, 1959.

The Conference dealt with the connection between the university and the university library.

Együttműködés, központosítás vagy hálózat az egyetemi könyvtárak szervezetében. Szakirodalmi szemle. Összeáll. Horváth Magda. Bp. 1959. 93 p. Bibliogr. 85–92. p.

Cooperation, centralization or network in the organization of university libraries. Compilation of literature.

FARAGÓ Lászlóné

A tudományos és szakkönyvtárak munkájának értékelése. (Irodalmi szemle és bibliográfia.) (Az anyag lezárása 1965. dec.) Bp. 1966. 135 p.

Evaluation of work performed in scientific and special libraries. (Compilation of literature and bibliography.) Material closed in December 1965.

PATAKY Ernő—

BERECZKY László

A tudományos és szakkönyvtári hálózatok. 2. átd. változat. Budapest. 1968. 41 p.

Scientific and special library networks. 2nd revised version.

SZILÁGYI Tibor

A szakkönyvtári munka. Bp. 1963. 136 p.

Library work in special libraries.

Tudományos és Szakkönyvtárak Módszertani Tanácskozása, Budapest, 1964.

A tanácskozás anyaga. Sajtó alá rend. és a bibliográfiát összeáll. Bereczky László. Budapest 1965. 85 p. Bibliogr. 80–85 p.

Methodological Conference of scientific and special libraries, Budapest 1964.

Conference material.

Published in English and Russian too.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

GERŐ Zsoltné— (BERECZKY Lászlóné) VARSÁNYI Endréné

A közművelődési könyvtári munka ismeretei. (Tankönyv.) Bp. 1965. 239 p.

Knowledge of public library work. (Text book).

KELLNER Béla

Módszertani munka a falusi könyvtárakban. Bp. 1965. 120 p. Illusztr. Bibliogr.

Methodological work in village libraries.

SALLAI István

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